FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

"bear" side. Cash gold became more abun-

cent lower than at the second board yesterday,
York Central 15, Hudson 116, MichiSouthern 16, Cleveland and Pittsburg 16,
thwestern 16, Rock Island 16, Fort Wayne 116,

active. Coupon five-twenties advanced 1/4.

That United States stocks are extremely low at present, considering the gold premium, the following comparison of their prices, with the variations in gold, for the last year and a half, will show:—

Stocks.	owar.	lighe	owes	lighe	OF STREET	lighe
1864.		-		-		-
1881, coupon	104	107			111%	
5-20, coupon 1865.	1013	104%	TO STATE		107	6816
1881, coupon	11234	109	109%	110%	105%	110
5-20, coupon	107%	110	1103	111	105%	110%
1864.	Ar	riL	Me	19.	Js	mc.
1881, coupon	.113	118	113	115	111	114
5-20, coupon 1865.	.105	114	A CONTRACTOR	107%	101	106%
1881, coupon	.105%	110	108%			
5-20, coupon	10534	109%	10234	10614		
1864	Ju	lu.	Aug	HIN.	Seples	nber.
1881, coupon	.102	106%	104%	109%	106%	109
5-20, coupon	.101 4	109	10614	113	105	11136
1864.	Orlo	bar.	Nonem	her.	Deven	aber.
1881, coupon	1041	10634	10614	113	1124	118
5-20, coupon	.106%	1083	100%	107%	106%	110
The price of gold	in eac	h moi	nth of t	he yes	ars 186	4 and
1865 varied thus:-	-					

161½ 159½ 157½ 161 169 169½ 198 234½ 196½ 218 148½ 201 201 201 201 168 190 193 198½ 144 160 128½ 145½ July. August September. .. 228 285 231 4 261 4 186 254 4 October. November, December. 189 227% 216% 260 211% 243

open board at one o'clock there was a mode York Central 1, Reading 1, Michigan Southern 1/4, western 1/4, Rock Island 11/4, Fort Wayne 1/4. Cleveal sold on the call at 94%, Erie 78, Hudson River Reading 90%, Michigan Southern 65%, Cleveland

cial paper has passed at 7 a 3 per cent.

y. Leading drawers have asked 110% a 34 for sixty days bills, and 110% a 111 at short sight. es were, however, not fully maintained in all

d by the proclamation. President Johnson's nations with regard to the Southern trade would

political economy that Baron Munchausen's travels do to itable narrative. The article in question concludes with this remarkable paragraph :-

Not let us accept the public debt as public wealth, a the bond of political and national union, as the safeguard of industry, as the basis of our banking, as our orphans and widows fund. The national debt, rightly managed will be the national blessing.

It is needless to say that there could be no greater fal-It is needless to say that there could be no greater fal-lacy than the belief that public debt is public wealth. It is kindred to and equally false with the opposite doc-trine inculcated by a celebrated French revolu-tionist that "all property is robbery." There have been men, in monarchies of uncertain dura-tion, who have sought to make believe that a national debt is a national blessing, not to the pooffe, however, but to the rulers, whose dynastic powers were endangered. So far from a national debt powers were endangered. So far from a national debt being a blessing, it is a curse to any people. It is a mortgage upon their industry, a stumbling block in the way of enterprise, and a clog upon the wheels of both national and individual advancement. A national debt, to be permanent, must be enforced by power, independently of the will of the people, and all such coercion oppressive. The history of every nation proves a heavy anal debt to have been a drawback to it: and is a ational debt any more likely to be a blessing to us than to monarchical Europe? Are the people of the United States any richer or better for the taxes they are now paying? Would it not be more conducive to our sterests to have to pay only half or quarter the taxes we are now paying? What taxpager finds his taxes a swing? And does the fact that our national debt will be more than three thousand millions brighten his prospects at all? The idea of a national debt being a national blessing in any form originated in the assumption that the holders of it would be firm in their loyalty to their government, and that a large debt involved an valent political support of it. But this power of tockholders to sustain a government is overrated; for their number must necessarily be insigificant, in comparison with that of the non-olders of government securities, in any country—and these last include "the lower orders" of society, who are always the most formidable in revolutionary movenents. But in this country, where the government menta. But in this country, where the government stands by the will of the people, a national debt offers no support to its institutions, being merely an encumbrance, and nowhere in the world, it may safely be predicted, will more impatience of the restraints of a permanent na-tional debt be manifested than here; for it is antagonistic to our free spirit and the genus of our institutions.

When the writer of the article referred to tells us that each of the five great Powers of the world have a permament national debt, and points to them to sustain his ory, he draws false conclusions from the influence of their debt upon their history, and falls into errors that

their debt upon their history, and falls into errors that are positively ludicrous, as witness the following:—

It was not the industry, persistency and frugality of the British people—it was not their insular position—it was not their tools nor their iron stone—that gave them supremacy on the ocean and in the money markets and trading exchanges of both hemispheres. Their insular position was against them. Their limited inland territory was unfavorable to empire. Their want of space and their climate made them dependent upon other countries for their bread. They became supreme as merchants, manufacturers and money-lenders, simply because their national debt added four thousand millions of eaptial to their previously acquired weath, and simply because this vast infusion of weath, which had every business virtue of standard coin, spurred the industry of the island, developed its mineral resources, invented and put in motion a vast mass of machinery which spun, wore and hammered for the world, undersold the world, and sent the world to London to pay debt and to borrow money. What place among the cities of the world would not a permanent American debt of four thousand millions give New York?

So England's greatness is owing to her enormous na-

ional debt, and New York would be a great city if we only had a debt equally large! The writing of this kind of nonsense may help to pay the board bills of the em-

ployed Bohemian, but it is not likely to serve any

source, they are likely to lead to a very unfavorable opinion of the financial intelligence which is enthroned at Washington. Articles of this kind, thile they cannot benefit the public credit, are certainly Exculated, in so Governor Pierpoint, of Virginia, has issued the follow-ng proclamation with regard to the banks there:—

		Tune 7.	Week ending June 14,	
Entered for Consump's. Manufactures of wool Manufactures of cotton. Manufactures of silk Manufactures of flax Miscellaneous	P: 99 871 444 381 768 119	Value. \$343,765 119,311 397,200 185,146 48,257	Pkgs 545 451 226 1,329 269	Value. \$205,228 110,336 200,514 238,155 29,918
Total	2,576	\$1,093,679	2,820	\$784,151
Manufactures of wool Manufactures of cotton.	528 151	\$221,057 51,075	493 170	\$210,558
Manufactures of silk	49	42,996	37	40,928
Manufactures of flax	297	69,448	224	59,472
Miscellaneous	100	13,909	36	16,264
Total	1,125	\$398,485	960	\$373,042
Manufactures of wool	156	\$64,003	319	\$103,727
Manufactures of cotton.	6	2,652		
Manufactures of silk	21	15,152		
Manufactures of flax	170			28,541
Miscellaneous		2,010	_	-

Jay Cooke has just caused to be written and pub-

Sub-Treasuries. It must be put up in packages when sent for redemption, containing even hundreds of pieces tain five dollars; of ten cent pieces ten dellars, &c. Difwards, and mutilated currency must be sent separately from the whole. Thus arranged if these packages be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post Office, returns by check on New York may be expected in from eight to ten

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are making arrangements to change the location of their business offices from Newark to the depot buildings at Hoboken. The offices consist of the directors' room, the superintendent's room, treasurer's room, ticket agent's room and conductors' room, all of which have been arranged and fitted up in the best manner.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of this city will pay, July 1 a semi-annual dividend of three and a

half per cent on capital.

The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, and an extra dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on the Orst Monday of July.

The Tenth National Bank of this city will pay a divi-

dend of five per cent, free of government tax.

The following is an abstract of the New Orleans cotton statement, showing the movements of cotton in that

City from September 1, 1804, to June 10, 1805:-	**
Stock on hand September 1, 1864	75
Total 71,7 Shipped 63,6	67
On hand June 10, 1865	he lie
The following table shows the movements of flour a	nd

Shipm-nt.
1864. 1865.
42,999 31,551
406,146 166,184
858,125 587,545
279,351 312,820
3,800 15,209
937 1865. 37,455 355,109 813,636 367,170 13,839 8,400

			Control of the Contro	
of flour and gr	ain at Chic	ago from J	anuary 1 t	o June 3
for present an	d the prece	eding three	years:-	
Receipts-	1802.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Fleur, bbls	630,063	591,346	504,715	308,277,
Wheat, bush.	3,806,366	2,872,690	3,961,748	2,382,797
Corn	7,350,238	11,367,547	5,207,556	4,822,877
Oats		2,283,512	2,464,563	3,219,767
Rye		311,315	245,577	178,053
Barley	410,701	144,373	144,895	257,695
Shipments-	-	and the same	The State of	Carlotte L.
Flour, bbls	455,513	609,779	438,591	228,707
Wheat, bush.	3,687,316	2,076,144	2,885,371	1,826,931
Corn		9,854,821	3,367,396	4,679,693
Oats	637,816	2,010,282	3,561,250	2,737,870
Bye	292,169	239,290	122,862	115,814
Darlow	141 080	38 218	70.565	80.046

The stock of flour and grain in store in Chicago at the dates named was:-The banks and discount establishments of London had

given notice that they had reduced their terms of allowance for money half per cent. The banks allow 2% per cent for deposits. The discount establishments 2% for money at call, 2% at seven days' notice, and 3 at a fort-

The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount from 3½ per cent, to which it was lowered on the 9th of | Stock | Exchange | Frank | F

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. FRIDAY, June 18—6 P. M.

Receipts, 116 packages. The market was

STEARINE was steady, with sales of 75,000 lbs. prime at 18c. a 185c. and 60,000 do. good at 10c. a 105c.
TALLOW was active at full prices. 200,000 lbs. sold at 105c. a 115c.
TRAN.—The market was quiet. 1,000 pkgs. sold on

Trans.—The marker request. Sales, of 187 hhds. Ken-ricky at 9c. s 26%c., 102 bales Yara and 181 bales Ha-ana on private terms, and 217 cases seed leaf. WHALKBONE.—We note further sales of 1,500 lbs. Arctic

Whalkhoors.—We note sales of 1,500 lbs. at 10c.
Whalkhoors.—We note sales of 1,500 lbs. at 10c.
Wholl.—There begins to be more inquiry for this article, and we note a rather better feeling. Buyers, however, are very cautious and purchase sparingly. News from the country is very unsatisfactory, and reports are considerably at variance. In some sections the farmers are selling, we hear, at fair prices, while in other parts they show a disposition to hold for his her figures than they can get. The operations here have been light this week, although more looking about. The sales are 150,000 lbs. domestic feece at 52c. a 70c., 12,000 lbs. pulled at 60c. a 62c., 115,000 lbs. California at 23c. a 37c., 30,000 lbs. Mestiza at 25c. a 29c., 150 bales Cape and a lot of Odessa, private. private.
WHISERY.—Receipts, 327 bbls. The market was quiet, with sales of 350 bbls. at \$2 03 a \$2 04.

PAMILY MARKET REVIEW.

The market this week is well stocked with vegetab and early fruits, which are temptingly spread out for the inspection of customers. The general tendency, however, of all articles of family marketing is upward, which is accounted for by the recent rise in gold. Mutton seems to be very scarce and readily brings 28c. a 30c. per pound for choice pieces. Good beef rates at from 28c. to 30c. per pound for choice sirioin and roasting pieces, and porter house steaks are selling for 35c. a 36c. Strawberries are very plentiful and of the choicest description, the prices ranging almost the same as last week.—20c. a 36c. per quart, according to quality, and from 4c. to 7c. per small basket. Gooseberries are a shade lawer than last week, and are of a better quality; the roling prices are from 9c. to 16c. per quart. Watermelons begin to come into market, but are held at a very high figure; for ordinary specimena as much as 75c. a piece is asked. Butter and eggs have experienced no change since last week; the former is held at 35c. a 38c. and 40c., according to quality, and the laster ranges at nine to ten for 25c. Garden vegetables, such as lettuce, early cabbage and cauliflowers are abundant and the prices tending downward. Bermuda potatoes are plentiful and the prices are 1c. lower than last week. and early fruits, which are temptingly spread out for the

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' CASE.

Those officers full theorems designed provision was made become setting the theorems and the theorems and the theorems and the theorems and the theorems are the complete of the tree of the street of the setting theorems and the tree of the setting the setting the tree of the setting the settin

Chas H. Ruggles, and on his motion the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

More Rebel Prisoners Heleased from Fort Warren.

[From the Boston Traveller, June 15.]

Sixty-one robel prisoners were released from Fort Warren this morning upon taking the oath of allegiance, and arrived in this city this afternoon on their way to the Providence depot, where they take the cars at half-past five o'clock, by the Stonington line, for New York. The names and residences of those released are as follows:—James H. Britt, Halifax, N. C.; John W. Davis, Mobile, Ala; S. S. Grisson, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. C. Hammer, do.; Samuel Henderson, Mobile, Ala; John T. Herpin, do.; C. Jervey, Charleston, S. C.; Robert Johnson, New York; Alex. Lawrence, Charleston, S. C.; Edward H. Putnam, New York; Daniel Roberts, Beaufort, N. C.; Robert W. Samsard, Abbyville, S. C.; Samuel Williams, Pottsville, Pa; Wm. C. Wilson, Mobile, Ala; E. B. Anderson, Warrenton, Va; Brune H. Bowie, Annapolis, Md.; John W. Campbell, Warrenton, Va; Wm. E. Carter, do.; Francis T. Craig, do.; Benjamin T. Cropper, do.; Charles S. Davis, do.; Francis C. Davis, do.; John P. Davis, do.; John R. Kephart, Washington, D. C.; John R. Gullick, Warrenton, Va; John P. Dunceford, Warrenton, Va; John R. Kennedy, Memphis, Tenn.; John R. Kephart, Washington, D. C.; Thos W. Lake, Harper's Ferry, Va; David D. Lane, Union Rillis, Va; John W. Linhicum, Jamsville, Md.; Thos R. Love, Warrenton, Va; John H. Dunceford, Warrenton, Va; John R. Robert B. Partott, Charles D. Price, Harinsburg, Va; Robert B. Partott, Charles D. Price, Parkinsburg, Va; Pobert B. Partott, Charles D. Price, Parkinsburg, Va; Sobert B. Partott, Charles D. Price, Parkinsburg, Va; Joseph Price, do.;

The Saxon Extradition Case.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Before United States Commissioner Newton.

The application of the Saxon government for the extradition of Theodor Seydel, alias Frederick Theodor, came up for final hearing before Commissioner Newton yesterday, but, owing to the absence of the prisoner's counsel, was again portroned until Monday. Mr. Schmidt, the taxon Consul General, was in attendance on behalf of his government.

These prisoners were remanded till Tuesday for sentence.

ACQUITTALS ON CHARGES OF ROBERTY.

James M Laughlin was placed on trial charged with robbery by Simon C. Gallagher, who swore that the accused struck him while two young men robbed him of eighteen dollars. Witnesses for the defence proved that when MoLaughlin was kindly remonstrating with the complainant (who was drunk) for improper conduct in the street he struck him. Under these circumstances Assistant District Attorney Hutchings abandoned the case, and the jury acquitted the accused.

James Moore, who was jointly indicted with others for robbery on the complaint of George E. Rogers, a resident of Boston, who was assaulted in Water street on the morning of the 25th of May, and robbed of forty dollars. The story of the complainant was a lengthy one, the substance of which was that he went in search of his niece, who when found took a walk with him, and while in an entry some men attacked him. It was shown that the accused was not in the entry, whereupon Mr. Hutchings abandoned the case and a verdict of not guilty rendered. Lydis Haggerty was charged with grand larceny by a returned soldier named John B. Moore, in stealing five hondred dollars from him at a disreputable house in Twenty-fourth street. The narrative of the "captain" was very incoherent, and so contradictory that the prosecuting officer was unwilling to proceed with the case. The Recorder intimated to the jury that it was useless to proceed further with the case. The jury fusily coincided in this view, and without a moment's hesitation acquitted the woman, who was so overcome that she had to be carried out of court.

Shocking Death of a Young Lady at Rahway, N. J.
SHE IS DRAGGED TWO MILES BY RUNAWAY HORSES.

A shocking occurrence transpired at Rahway, about eleven o'clock, on Thursday night, which resulted in the death of a most estimable young lady, Miss Kate Degraw, daughter of Mr. John Degraw, propeletor of the

Degraw, daughter of Mr. John Degraw, propertor of the principal hotel at that place.

It appears that Miss Degraw, together with her two sisters, accompanied a young goulleman named Ennis to a picnic, a few miles out of town, whither they went in a light carriage, drawn by a span of spirited horses. The party arrived bome late in the evening, and two of the young ladion had alighted, when, as the deceased was being assisted from the carriage, the horses took a sudden fright and dashed off at a furious speed. The young lady's garments—probably her crinoline—became entangled in the steps of the carriage, and, with her head and shoulders dragging upon the ground, the horses yinde the circuit of the village twice before it was possible for the citizens—who had been attracted to the attracted by the hoise and commotion—to stop the animals. When they did so, the young lady was found to be lifeless, and her remains presented a mutilated and ghastly appearance.

angerous and demoralizing privilege of exemption taxation was accorded by a weak administration. property now, measured by thousands of millions, holds its share of contribution to the cost of govern and throws the whole of its exempted burden up remaining property and the less favored industry

Meeting of the Bond Holders of the Mari-

Meeting of the Bond Holders of the Markposa Mining Company.

A meeting of the mertgage bond holders of the Masposa Mining Company took place yesterday, at the office
of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nasseu street. Mr. Bryan,
of Albany, was appointed to the chair. Dr. Chapka
made a statement to the meeting from which it appeared
that one note came due last December of \$50,000, which
was paid, and that another of the same amount comes
due on the 22d of June, and the interest for six mosalse
on three others of equal amount. To meet this there
was over \$40,000 in currency. The question was wasther provision should be made for payment of theo
ompany should be foreclosed and the property sold for
the benefit of the bond holders.

A resolution to appoint a committee of four, with
power to take legal advice and not in, the best manner
they thought advisable, and to appropriate one per cont
of the value of the bonds to defray their expenses, was
adopted. The chairman of the meeting was subsequently
added to the committee and the meeting adjourned.

Final Decree in a Confiscation Case. UNITED STATES DISTRICT GOUST.

Bufore Judge Betta.

June 16. — The United States vs. Two Houses and Lots known as Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty street, New York. — This was an action brought by the United States District Atterney to confiscate the above property under the sats of Congress of August 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862, on the ground that the owner, James Bolton, was a rebel, engaged as a surgeon in the rebel army. No defence was offered, and the District Attorney entered a final decree of condemnation and sale of the property. One-half of the proceeds goes to the United States and she other half to the informer. The premises are valued at about \$50,000.

Fare on the City Railroads.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

A correspondent in your paper of this date (Moné My,
June 6,) complains that the Eighth Avenue Rail road Company exact double fare of persons riding or a the upper portion of their route. I have been victi aized,

upper portion of their route. I have been victil aized, and know the complaint to be true. I presume it will not be denied by the company.

I now wish to call public attention to the term s of the grant of the common Councit to construct and operate that road, which authorizes the read to is built to Ffty-first street, and "continued through the Eight' A avenue to Harlem river, whenever required by the Common Council, and as soon and as fast as said avenue is graded, upon the following stipulations and conduit are," viz.—

Also that the rate of passage shall not exceed a greater sum than five cents for the entire length of said road; and also that the Common Council thall have the power to cause the same or any part ther gof to be taken up at any time they may see fit, "Ac.

It is time this imposition was stopped.

A Dangerous Nut ,mnce.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1865.

Permit me, through the colur ans of your journal, 19 call attention to a dangerous r misance in the Sixth avenue. Near the corner of Wave griey place there are genenue. Near the corner of Wav' riey place there are generally from three to twelve do gs running loose, with apparently no owner. Passent ers and children are bitten daily, and yet the polit e will not trouble themselves about it because they do not know the owners of the dogs. Are the lives of citizens to be put in constant jeopardy this hot w ather to accommodate the keepers of a set of worthless curs, of no use to any one but dangerous to all?

The New York. Herald says that during the last four years it has employed between thirty and forty war carrespondents at a total cost of nearly half a million of dollar. The dies of the Herald are in themselves a complete cotemporary history of the rebellion, and will be invaluable as material for the future historian.—Claus land Leader, Jone 12.